Numb. 720

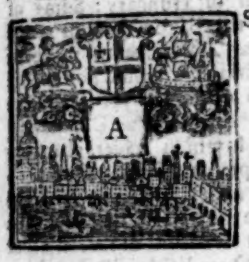
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, *Esq*;

SATURDAY July 24, 1742.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. SPECTATOR,



AS the promoting of *Virtue*, of any sort, and discouraging all manner of *Vice*, is the principal End of your Speculations, I cannot help gratifying my Ambition of being one of your Correspondents.

You must know, as I am now fifty Miles Distant from *London*, I often please myself in taking a solitary Walk in the Fields and Meadows, about the Time that the *Belle Assemblee* are meeting at *Vaux-Hall* or the *Park* ——In setting out on these my Evening Walks, I generally fix upon some Subject to afford Food for Contemplation for the rest of the Day. Being in a grave Humour yesterday, my Thoughts turn'd upon the *Wickedness* of *Human Kind*, and the infinite Disproportion between the *Vicious* and the *Good*. From reflecting on *Sin* in general, by abstracting my Thoughts, I consider'd some Vices in particular; and I could not help thinking, that *Vice*, in both Sexes, is always odious, and *Virtue* amiable; yet that there are some *Vices* and *Virtues* which, either by their own Nature, or the Custom of the World, seem rather to be adapted to *one Sex* than the *other*. *Gaming*, *Drinking*, *Swearing*, and such like, may be look'd on as *Masculine Crimes*: *Vanity*, *Detraction* and *Malice*, are certainly *Feminine*. *Courage*, *Generosity* and *Prudence*, are *Virtues* more usually accompanying our Part of the human Creation: *Chastity*, *Meekness*, and *Temperance*, the other. But this Distinction of Sexes in *Virtues* and *Vices*, is in nothing so visible as in *Impudence* and *Modesty*: With these it is carried so far, that in one Sex they seem almost to have chang'd their Natures, and *Impudence* to be accounted a *Virtue* in *Men*, and *Modesty* a *Crime*.—— *O Tempora! O Mores!*——as the Philosopher cry'd of old.—— *Modesty*, which is certainly the *Characteristick* of *Women*, ought likewise to be highly respected in *Men*. But it is some time since it retir'd, blushing, from our Sex; and now the *Fair Sex* seem likewise inclinable to laugh it out of Countenance. They know, indeed, that if they were to banish it entirely from *themselves*, they would immediately forfeit our Esteem; but at the same time they shew their Dislike of it by discouraging it in us; and you may lay it down as an infallible Maxim, that a *very modest Man* can never make himself agreeable to any Lady, unless, by the greatest Luck, he happens to meet with one of infinitely more Sense than the Generality of the Sex. I once saw a young Gentleman of this peculiar Turn of Mind in Company with a young Lady whom he lov'd to Distraction: She happen'd to have a great many Female Visiters about her; and I quickly suspected, by their often looking at one another, their frequent Silence, which was only interrupted with Observations on the *Weather*, and such trifling Stuff, that his Company was disagreeable; and was thoroughly convinced of it after he had left us. He had scarce gone out of the Room before every pretty Face was form'd into a Smile; and in the Time his Mistress waited upon him to the Door, several smart Things were said by some of the most forward Fair-ones. This poor Lover, ever since, has been branded with the ignominious Title of *The modest Gentleman*.

Harry Sprightly, who never is at a Loss for a *Double Entendre*, or an Opportunity to *steal a Kiss*, or *smooth* a Lady's *Handkerchief*, was one of the Company; and though, out of a Desire of making himself agreeable, he seem'd to have banish'd all that awkard Bashfulness that occasion'd the Ridicule on the Lover, yet I was pleas'd to see him express some Concern in his Looks at the Uneasiness he saw the Lover lie under, which seem'd to be a tacit Approbation of that Modesty in another, which he himself, to comply with the modish Taste of the World, had laid aside. The next Day *Harry* sent him the following Verses.

The BASHFUL LOVER.

WHEN *Celia* walk'd the other Day,
The Fields smelt sweet with new mow'd Hay;
By Chance or not, I cannot tell,
But down the lovely Virgin fell:
Enamour'd *Thyrsis*, who was there,
Saw all her Limbs and Beauties bare.
He smooth'd her Cloaths, her Limbs he hid,
Nor claim'd one *Kiss* for what he did;
And thus he thought to please the Maid,
But she still pish'd at all he said.
—She and I, since this, were walking,
Fondly smiling, gaily talking;
Again the lovely Maid fell down,
Up flew her *Beauty veiling Gown*:
Then too I fell upon the Plain,
And kiss'd and toy'd, and kiss'd again.
She faintly chid, and coyly strove;
(Such pretty Arts provoke to Love)
Thyrsis, who from an Hedge espy'd
Whatever pass'd, in Anger cry'd,
Ah, *Celia! Celia!* now I see
The Thing that you disluk'd in *me*.
But now adieu to bashful Shame;
When next you fall, I'll do the same.

The Lover took the Hint, and improv'd a good deal in his Behaviour, and soon after had Courage to take a *Kiss*. This Change in his Address his Mistress seem'd a little offended at; and being in a talkative Humour, he sat silent for near an Hour, attending complaisantly to her Discourse, without offering to put in a Word: Upon which *Harry* again took Pen in Hand, and *presented* him with the following *Ballad*.

To the BASHFUL LOVER.

THYRSIS, if You my Voice obey,
And listen to a knowing Swain,
You'll never mind what Women say,
But let them talk, and chide in vain.

O! never in the least believe
Their *Blush* or *Frown*;—they'll still be kind:
Their *Frowns* as well as *Smiles* deceive,
And Women's Looks ne'er tell their Mind.

If useless still you find your Art
The Magick of their Tongues to lay,
O! think they do not speak their Heart,
Cast foolish *Modesty* away.

Look'ye! whoe'er this Maxim keeps
Is sure he never can act wrong—
Unless you seal a Woman's Lips,
You'll find you'll never stop her Tongue.

Harry's Advice had so good an Effect, that the Lover did really become an agreeable Companion, and has been heard to say as smart Things as any Body. In short, he married his Mistress in two Months, which, had it not been for *Harry*'s Lessons, he probably would not have done these two Years: So detrimental is that *Bashfulness* which is in the highest Degree laudable——There is nothing would give me a greater Pleasure than to see Modesty again in Fashion; the bringing this about is a Task worthy of the Pen of the *Spectator*; and I hope, Sir, you will employ yours to this Purpose. For with Me, so unfashionable am I, it has always been an Observation, that *Modesty* and *Merit* are as inseparable as *Ignorance* and *Impudence*. I take it, it chiefly lies in the Bosoms of the *Fair Sex* to revive in Men this decaying Virtue. I wish, therefore, you would address yourself to them, and assure them, that whilst *Impudence* has so much Success with them, no Man of Sense can esteem them; and that they cannot be look'd upon as very modest themselves if they do not approve of Modesty in Men.——In doing this, you will plead the Cause of *Virtue*, do Service to many Men of *Merit*, and to the *Fair Sex* in general, and much oblige,

Mr. Spectator,
Your constant Admirer,
And most humble Servant,
D. H.

The DOMESTICK INTELLIGENCER:

THURSDAY. *Parliament Coffee-House.*

The Report which prevail'd here, that both Houses would continue sitting all the Summer by short *Adjournments*, that the *S*—— *C*——— might proceed in their *Enquiry*, is now at an End. His Majesty has this Day finish'd this Session by a Prorogation; therefore all *State Offenders*, as well as any *Grand Criminal*, are safe for six Months at least; and ——

Multa cadunt inter Calicem supremaq; Labra.
Many Things fall between the Cup and Lip.

Ditto Evening, at Newgate.

That *Pythagorean kind of Disciple*, the silent Mr. *P—x—n*, confin'd here for that admirable Principle of *not telling Tales out of School*, set out from this Place for the *E*—— *of* ———*d's*, to receive the Thanks of his *Master* for the *excellent Services* he had perform'd.

FRIDAY. *Lady Tattle's Tea-Table, at K—ns——n.*

All the Female Discourse of this Place turns on a *Tragi Comic Farce* which has been lately exhibited at a neighbouring House, in Imitation of *Alexander's Rival Queens*, or the Humours of *Statira* and *Roxana*. The Part of the Heroines were perform'd by *Miss Molly*—— and the ———*s* of ———; who the Hero was, may be rather *surmis'd* than *asserted*. In the Catastrophe *Miss* triumphs over her *Ladyship*, which brings about a *great Event*.———Some say this is a *Political Farce*; every one may make what *Inuendo* they please. Mr. *Downright* says he don't know what to make of it; but *Harry Brisk*, with a Laugh, reply'd;

There is a Meaning, Ladies, and no Doubt
You all have Sense enough to find it out.

MONDAY, *July* 19. *Slaughter's Coffee-House, St. Martin's lane.*

It is said a severe Prosecution will be carried on against the *New* High Constable and Petit Constables of Westminster, for a strange *Abuse* of *Power* and *Invasion* on *Publick Liberty*.———

Quis Custodiat Ipsos
Custodes?

TUESDAY, *Forest's, Charing-Cross.*

A Scotch Gentleman, lately arriv'd from the Hague, brings Advice that all the Powers in Europe make

that Place the Centre of their Negotiations: French Couriers arrive there ſometimes two or three in a Day, which are ſaid to bring Pacifick Propoſals, which however meet with no Succeſs, as the Queen of Hungary's Affairs have taken ſo happy a Turn.—— There are, it ſeems, a French Party, who are againſt a War with France, from whence they receive large Subſidies: There are others againſt it, for fear a Stadtholder ſhould be choſen. But the Majority of the States have paid ſuch Regard to my Lord Stairs's Remonſtrances, that they will act in every thing conjunctively with the Court of Great Britain.——*Whence it is infer'd they place more* Confidence *in its* M—ſt—r *than they did* ſix Months ago.

WEDNESDAY. *Dick's, Temple-Bar.*

We have receiv'd no *Political Packet* of any Conſequence this Week. A Mail from the *Inner-Temple* brought to the Critick's Table the following Verſes.

On a young Lady's putting a Shilling into the Poor's Box, when another had ſent two Guineas.

THOUGH rich *Florella* Gold beſtows,
Yet the Reliev'd the Donor knows:
Flavia, with truly gen'rous Heart,
Unknown, does her ſmall Mite impart:
Florella gives the moſt, 'tis true,
But then with *Pride* ſhe gives it too:
Flavia, with Soul innately good,
Gives as a gen'rous Donor ſhou'd:
O *Flavia!* Heav'n will never mind
How *large* the *Gift*, but how *deſign'd.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, July 7. A Courier from M. Gundel, the Queen of Hungary's Secretary at Paris, having brought an Account of ſome Propoſitions which were made by the French Miniſters to him and Count Steinville, the Great Duke's Miniſter there, inviting the Queen to enter into a ſeparate and private Negotiation with that Crown, towards the Concluſion of a General Peace, and offering to ſend a Perſon of Confidence immediately to Vienna for that Purpoſe, her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order the following Anſwer to be return'd to theſe Inſinuations, and the ſame to be communicated at the Courts of her Allies.

THE Queen has been as attentive as it was humanly poſſible, not to give any Shadow of a Pretence to her unjuſt Enemies for attacking her; and Cardinal Fleury muſt know better than any body her pacifick Sentiments. No Sort of Regard was had to them, at the Time when it was thought they might be able to oppreſs her. The Queen has in her Hands authentick Proofs of all the Ill that was deſign'd her, to a Degree even to loſe Sight of Chriſtianity. The Hopes of ſucceeding therein are now vaniſh'd, and a great Change has happen'd in Affairs. However, they have beforehand ruined and ravaged her Dominions, overturn'd the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire, oppreſſed the Liberty of Germany, and it was not the Fault of France that the Houſe of Auſtria was not entirely annihilated, which it was pretended indeed did no longer exiſt; and all this has been done without the leaſt Regard to the Treaties, and to the moſt ſolemn Guaranties. It was even boaſted, that they would give Laws to the Queen upon the Baſtions of Vienna. And what was aim'd at was nothing leſs than to impoſe the Yoke upon Germany, and upon all Europe. The Cauſe of the Queen is therefore become the Cauſe of all the Princes of the Empire, who are true Patriots, and of all thoſe Powers who have at Heart Tranquility and Independance. The Point is, to ſecure both the one and the other, with their Concurrence, without which we ſhould work at a patch'd Peace. And altho' the Queen perſiſts in her Moderation, and pacifick Sentiments, it is ſtill equally juſt and indiſpenſable, as well to redreſs the extreme Injuries that have been already done her, as to ſecure her againſt the like Enterprizes for the future.

Nice, July 3. Some Ships of Admiral Matthews's Squadron took two Spaniſh Ships a few Days ago, and carry'd them into Villa-Franca. The Marqueſs de la Mina, who was going over to take upon him the Command of part of the Spaniſh Forces in Italy, was on board one of theſe Ships, and by this Accident has loſt his Equipages and Inſtructions, as well as his Liberty. The Engliſh have ſince carry'd ſeveral other Prizes into Villa-Franca.

From the Utrecht Gazette.

Bologna, July 10. According to the laſt Advices from the Ferrareze, the Duke de Montemar ſent a few Days ago a Detachment of his Army to encamp at Argenone, and ſecure a Paſſage for our Convoys. The 6th Inſtant a Body of about 2000 Huſſars, Croatians and Pandoures mareh'd againſt that Detachment and attack'd it vigorouſly: The Spaniards made a gallant Reſiſtance for about an Hour; but the former fought ſo furiouſly that the Spaniards were put in diſorder, and forced to take to their Heels, leaving their Baggage and Proviſions behind them. This Detachment, which is ſaid to have loſt 400 Men, has rejoin'd the Duke de Montemar at Buondeno. It is ſaid that the Auſtrians did not loſe above twenty Men in this Rencounter.

Naples, July 3. The Court has ſent a Circular Order to all the Places along the Coaſts to be upon their Guard againſt the Engliſh. Two Men of War of that Nation having appear'd a few Days ſince off of Palimonda, ſome of our Gallies made them the Signal for bringing to; but the Engliſh anſwer'd the Compliment with a Broad-Side, by which the Capitana, or Admiral Galley, had her Maſt ſhot away, and receiv'd other Damage; whereupon ſhe, as well as the reſt, retired quickly into the Harbours, from whence they have ſince ſail'd for Caſtel a Mare.

The two Men of War at Meſſina are order'd to Baya, and to take all poſſible Care not to fall into the Hands of the Engliſh.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Konigſhal in Bohemia, July 11.

The Corps under the Command of General Feſtitiz, is arriv'd at Brandeis, within three or four Leagues of Prague, but will not join us till the 18th or 19th Inſtant, by which time all the Artillery from Vienna will be arriv'd. In the mean time we go on diligently in preparing Faſcines, Sacks of Earth, and every thing that is neceſſary for carrying on a vigorous Attack. Our Plan ſeems to be making a briſk Attempt upon the City, and at the ſame time keeping a continual Fire upon the French Camp, and a Body of Troops under Arms ready to attack them, in caſe they ſhould ſuſtain their Countrymen in the Place. This Minute we have receiv'd the News, that the famous Partizan, Capt. Cleiſs, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by ſurprizing a Pruſſian Magazine, has had the good Luck to make himſelf Maſter of a very large one in the Circle of Leitmaritz, erected by the Saxons and ſold by them to the French, and at the ſame time made the French Detachment who went to take Poſſeſſion of it Priſoners of War. According to the Report of Deſerters, Butchers Meat ſells for 18 Kreitzers, or 12 Pence Dutch Money, a Pound in Prague.

Ratisbon, July 19. The French and Bavarian Army being ſo well intrenched in their Camp neat Deggendorff, the Veldt Marſhal Count Kevenhuller has been obliged to change his Plan of Operations. His Excellency has ſent a Body of 5 or 6000 Hungarians to take Poſt at Landau, and ſeveral other Places in the Neighbourhood of Landſhut. Six hundred Huſſars paſs'd the Iſer a few Days ſince at Landau, and drew nigh the French Quarters; upon which the latter ſent out a Detachment of 700 Men againſt them, which being quickly augmented to 1500, the Huſſars were forced to retreat over the Iſer, after having loſt 100 Men. However, this did not hinder another Party of Hungarians from repaſſing the River the next Day, and advancing within five Leagues of this City, in order to exact Forage from the Country People. Thoſe of the Upper Palatine ſeeing no Likelihood of being protected againſt their Incurſions, have reſolved to pay the Contributions demanded.

Vienna, July 14. M. Vincent, the French Reſident, has receiv'd five Couriers, within this Week, from Marſhal Belleitle, about the Conditions propoſed for evacuating Prague, and has communicated their Diſpatches to the Count d'Uhlefeldt, Prime Miniſter, who declared to him the 11th Inſtant, the Queen's Intentions on this Head; adding, That her Majeſty's Reſolution was fix'd, and that the French Troops muſt ſubmit to the Laws preſcribed by the Victor.

Hamburg, July 20. We hear by Letters from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark being invited to accede to the Treaty of Breſlau, declared, 'That 'he was already under Engagements repugnant to 'ſuch an Acceſſion; but that, nevertheleſs, if he 'could contribute, by his good Offices, to the Re'eſtabliſhment of the general Tranquility of Europe, 'he would employ them with a great deal of Plea'ſure.'

Hanover, July 17. By an exact Liſt of the Troops of this Electorate it appears that they amount to 26588 Men, which with the 6000 Heſſians in the Pay of Great Britain may form an Army of near 33000 ſtrong.

Berlin, July 17. Orders are iſſued for raiſing Recruits, his Majeſty intending to keep all his Regiments compleat till the general Tranquility of Europe is ſettled on a ſolid Foundation.

Paris, July 16. The Count de Loos, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, receiv'd a Courier from Dreſden the 12th Inſtant, after which he repair'd to the Miniſtry and acquainted them with the Reaſons which his Maſter had for making Peace with the Queen of Hungary: Some of thoſe Reaſons were, that the Saxon Troops alone could not give any effectual Aſſiſtance to thoſe of France, and that his Poliſh Majeſty would not expoſe his Electorate to the Danger of being over run by the Auſtrians. Cardinal Fleury receiv'd this Declaration with that Serenity of Mind which never abandons him, and which keeps him prepar'd for any Event.

Hague, June 29. We are aſſur'd that the Garriſons of Nimeguen and Zwol are to be reinforced with a Regiment each, and that the Garriſons of ſeveral other Towns in Guelderland and Over-Yſſel will be either augmented or exchang'd.

From the Auſtrian Army near Hofkirchen in Bavaria, July 8. The Expectation we were in ſome Days ſince of attacking the Enemy could not be greater, and all the Diſpoſitions had been made for that Purpoſe, but it was thought proper to ſend only 1600 Grenadiers, ſeven Troops of Carabineers, 1400 Huſſars, and 4000 Croats, to reconnoitre the Enemy very near, and obſerve their Countenance. This Detachment having met with a Body of the Enemy who were exerciſing without the Lines, they ran away immediately, and fav'd themſelves in their Camp; and Count Kevenhuller having gone thither himſelf, gave Orders to be in Readineſs to march every Moment, ſo that ſome favourable Occaſion is expected to ſatisfy the extreme Eagerneſs of the whole Army for attacking the French and Bavarians. The ſaid Detachment made 40 Priſoners. By Advices from Deſerters, and other Tokens, it ſeems as if the Enemy had Thoughts of retiring.

Vienna, July 12. We hear from Count Kevenhuller's Army, that the Bavarians and French have ſent their heavy Baggage as far as Ingoldſtadt; and from Bohemia, that the Auſtrians have already finiſh'd two Bridges above the Town of Prague, and that the Corps de Reſerve, re-inforced with two Regiments of Horſe, is already encamp'd on this Side of the Moldau, which, with the Hungarians daily expected under the Command of General Feſtetitz, will, it is thought, ſo ſtreighten the Enemy, as either to force them out of their Camp to ſeek Forage, or to ſtarve them in it. The Huſſars harraſs them to the very Gates, and have taken 407 Horſes, and ſeveral Head of Cattle from the Paſtures under the Baſtions.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at the Concordia, July 19. The Trenches before Mirandola and the Batteries are brought to ſuch Forwardneſs, that our Cannon and Mortars will very ſhortly begin to fire upon the Place, and they are ſo near, that ſhould the Beſieged hold out, the Artillery will ſoon and eaſily be brought on the Cover'd Way; ſo that it is the general Opinion we ſhall be in a few Days Maſters of the Place, and eſpecially as the Garriſon is ſo numerous and mutinous, that the Officers cannot preſerve their Authority, and the Town is but ill provided for a long Defence.

LONDON.

On Sunday Morning his Grace the Duke of Marlborough embark'd at Greenwich on board the Mary Yacht, and ſail'd the ſame Day under the Convoy of two Men of War for Oſtend.

On Monday the Tranſports that arriv'd laſt from Oſtend, that are accommodated for the Reception of the Horſe, having taken in their Proviſions and Water, fell down the River from Woolwich in order to

that Place the Centre of their Negotiations: French Couriers arrive there ſometimes two or three in a Day, which are ſaid to bring Pacifick Propoſals, which however meet with no Succeſs, as the Queen of Hungary's Affairs have taken ſo happy a Turn.—— There are, it ſeems, a French Party, who are againſt a War with France, from whence they receive large Subſidies: There are others againſt it, for fear a Stadtholder ſhould be choſen. But the Majority of the States have paid ſuch Regard to my Lord Stairs's Remonſtrances, that they will act in every thing conjunctively with the Court of Great Britain.——*Whence it is inferr'd they place more* Confidence *in its* M—ſt—r *than they did* ſix Months ago.

WEDNESDAY. *Dick's, Temple-Bar.*

We have receiv'd no *Political Packet* of any Conſequence this Week. A Mail from the *Inner-Temple* brought to the Critick's Table the following Verſes.

On a young Lady's putting a Shilling into the Poor's Box, when another had ſent two Guineas.

THOUGH rich *Florella* Gold beſtows,
Yet the Reliev'd the Donor knows:
Flavia, with truly gen'rous Heart,
Unknown, does her ſmall Mite impart:
Florella gives the moſt, 'tis true,
But then with *Pride* ſhe gives it too:
Flavia, with Soul innately good,
Gives as a gen'rous Donor ſhou'd:
O *Flavia*! Heav'n will never mind
How *large* the *Gift*, but how *deſign'd*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, July 7. A Courier from M. Gundel, the Queen of Hungary's Secretary at Paris, having brought an Account of ſome Propoſitions which were made by the French Miniſters to him and Count Steinville, the Great Duke's Miniſter there, inviting the Queen to enter into a ſeparate and private Negotiation with that Crown, towards the Concluſion of a General Peace, and offering to ſend a Perſon of Confidence immediately to Vienna for that Purpoſe, her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order the following Anſwer to be return'd to th ſe Inſinuations, and the ſame to be communicated at the Courts of her Allies.

THE Queen has been as attentive as it was humanly poſſible, not to give any Shadow of a Pretence to her unjuſt Enemies for attacking her; and Cardinal Fleury muſt know better than any body her pacifick Sentiments. No Sort of Regard was had to them, at the Time when it was thought they might be able to oppreſs her. The Queen has in her Hands authentick Proofs of all the Ill that was deſign'd her, to a Degree even to loſe Sight of Chriſtianity. The Hopes of ſucceeding therein are now vaniſh'd, and a great Change has happen'd in Affairs. However, they have beforehand ruined and ravaged her Dominions, overturn'd the fundamental Conſtitutions of the Empire, oppreſſed the Liberty of Germany, and it was not the Fault of France that the Houſe of Auſtria was not entirely annihilated, which it was pretended indeed did no longer exiſt; and all this has been done without the leaſt Regard to the Treaties, and to the moſt ſolemn Guaranties. It was even boaſted, that they would give Laws to the Queen upon the Baſtions of Vienna. And what was aim'd at was nothing leſs than to impoſe the Yoke upon Germany, and upon all Europe. The Cauſe of the Queen is therefore become the Cauſe of all the Princes of the Empire, who are true Patriots, and of all thoſe Powers who have at Heart Tranquility and Independance. The Point is, to ſecure both the one and the other, with their Concurrence, without which we ſhould work at a patch'd Peace. And altho' the Queen perſiſts in her Moderation, and pacifick Sentiments, it is ſtill equally juſt and indiſpenſable, as well to redreſs the extreme Injuries that have been already done her, as to ſecure her againſt the like Enterprizes for the future.

Nice, July 3. Some Ships of Admiral Matthews's Squadron took two Spaniſh Ships a few Days ago, and carry'd them into Villa-Franca. The Marquiſs de la Mina, who was going over to take upon him the Command of part of the Spaniſh Forces in Italy, was on board one of theſe Ships, and by this Accident has loſt his Equipages and Inſtructions, as well as his Liberty. The Engliſh have ſince carry'd ſeveral other Prizes into Villa-Franca.

From the Utrecht Gazette.

Bologna, July 10. According to the laſt Advices from the Ferrareze, the Duke de Montemar ſent a few Days ago a Detachment of his Army to encamp at Argenone, and ſecure a Paſſage for our Convoys. The 6th Inſtant a Body of about 2000 Huſſars, Croatians and Pandoures mareh'd againſt that Detachment and attack'd it vigorouſly: The Spaniards made a gallant Reſiſtance for about an Hour; but the former fought ſo furiouſly that the Spaniards were put in diſorder, and forced to take to their Heels, leaving their Baggage and Proviſions behind them. This Detachment, which is ſaid to have loſt 400 Men, has rejoin'd the Duke de Montemar at Buondeno. It is ſaid that the Auſtrians did not loſe above twenty Men in this Rencounter.

Naples, July 3. The Court has ſent a Circular Order to all the Places along the Coaſts to be upon their Guard againſt the Engliſh. Two Men of War of that Nation having appear'd a few Days ſince off of Palimonda, ſome of our Gallies made them the Signal for bringing to; but the Engliſh anſwer'd the Compliment with a Broad-Side, by which the Capitana, or Admiral Galley, had her Maſt ſhot away, and receiv'd other Damage; whereupon ſhe, as well as the reſt, retired quickly into the Harbours, from whence they have ſince ſail'd for Caſtel a Mare.

The two Men of War at Meſſina are order'd to Baya, and to take all poſſible Care not to fall into the Hands of the Engliſh.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Koniginhal in Bohemia, July 11.

The Corps under the Command of General Feſtititz, is arriv'd at Brandeis, within three or four Leagues of Prague, but will not join us till the 18th or 19th Inſtant, by which time all the Artillery from Vienna will be arriv'd. In the mean time we go on diligently in preparing Faſcines, Sacks of Earth, and every thing that is neceſſary for carrying on a vigorous Attack. Our Plan ſeems to be making a briſk Attempt upon the City, and at the ſame time keeping a continual Fire upon the French Camp, and a Body of Troops under Arms ready to attack them, in caſe they ſhould ſuſtain their Countrymen in the Place. This Minute we have receiv'd the News, that the famous Partizan, Capt. Cleiſs, who diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by ſurprizing a Pruſſian Magazine, has had the good Luck to make himſelf Maſter of a very large one in the Circle of Leitmaritz, erected by the Saxons and ſold by them to the French, and at the ſame time made the French Detachment who went to take Poſſeſſion of it Priſoners of War. According to the Report of Deſerters, Butchers Meat ſells for 18 Kreitzers, or 12 Pence Dutch Money, a Pound in Prague.

Ratisbon, July 19. The French and Bavarian Army being ſo well intrenched in their Camp near Deggendorff, the Veldt Marſhal Count Kevenhuller has been obliged to change his Plan of Operations. His Excellency has ſent a Body of 5 or 6000 Hungarians to take Poſt at Landau, and ſeveral other Places in the Neighbourhood of Landſhut. Six hundred Huſſars paſs'd the Iſer a few Days ſince at Landau, and drew nigh the French Quarters; upon which the latter ſent out a Detachment of 700 Men againſt them, which being quickly augmented to 1500, the Huſſars were forced to retreat over the Iſer, after having loſt 100 Men. However, this did not hinder another Party of Hungarians from repaſſing the River the next Day, and advancing within five Leagues of this City, in order to exact Forage from the Country People. Thoſe of the Upper Palatine ſeeing no Likelihood of being protected againſt their Incurſions, have reſolved to pay the Contributions demanded.

Vienna, July 14. M. Vincent, the French Reſident, has receiv'd five Couriers, within this Week, from Marſhal Belleiſle, about the Conditions propoſed for evacuating Prague, and has communicated their Diſpatches to the Count d'Uhlefeldt, Prime Miniſter, who declared to him the 11th Inſtant, the Queen's Intentions on this Head; adding, That her Majeſty's Reſolution was fix'd, and that the French Troops muſt ſubmit to the Laws preſcribed by the Victor.

Hamburg, July 20. We hear by Letters from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark being invited to accede to the Treaty of Breſlau, declared, 'That 'he was already under Engagements repugnant to 'ſuch an Acceſſion; but that, nevertheleſs, if he 'could contribute, by his good Offices, to the Re-'eſtabliſhment of the general Tranquility of Europe, 'he would employ them with a great deal of Plea-'ſure.'

Hanover, July 17. By an exact Liſt of the Troops of this Electorate it appears that they amount to 26588 Men, which with the 6000 Heſſians in the Pay of Great Britain may form an Army of near 33000 ſtrong.

Berlin, July 17. Orders are iſſued for raiſing Recruits, his Majeſty intending to keep all his Regiments compleat till the general Tranquility of Europe is ſettled on a ſolid Foundation.

Paris, July 16. The Count de Loos, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, receiv'd a Courier from Dreſden the 12th Inſtant, after which he repair'd to the Miniſtry and acquainted them with the Reaſons which his Maſter had for making Peace with the Queen of Hungary: Some of thoſe Reaſons were, that the Saxon Troops alone could not give any effectual Aſſiſtance to thoſe of France, and that his Poliſh Majeſty would not expoſe his Electorate to the Danger of being over run by the Auſtrians. Cardinal Fleury receiv'd this Declaration with that Serenity of Mind which never abandons him, and which keeps him prepar'd for any Event.

Hague, June 25. We are aſſur'd that the Garriſons of Nimeguen and Zwol are to be reinforced with a Regiment each, and that the Garriſons of ſeveral other Towns in Guelderland and Over-Yſſel will be either augmented or exchang'd.

From the Auſtrian Army near Hofkirchen in Bavaria, July 8. The Expectation we were in ſome Days ſince of attacking the Enemy could not be greater, and all the Diſpoſitions had been made for that Purpoſe, but it was thought proper to ſend only 1600 Grenadiers, ſeven Troops of Carabineers, 1400 Huſſars, and 4000 Croats, to reconnoitre the Enemy very near, and obſerve their Countenance. This Detachment having met with a Body of the Enemy who were exerciſing without the Lines, they ran away immediately, and fav'd themſelves in their Camp; and Count Kevenhuller having gone thither himſelf, gave Orders to be in Readineſs to march every Moment, ſo that ſome favourable Occaſion is expected to ſatisfy the extreme Eagerneſs of the whole Army for attacking the French and Bavarians. The ſaid Detachment made 40 Priſoners. By Advices from Deſerters, and other Tokens, it ſeems as if the Enemy had Thoughts of retiring.

Vienna, July 12. We hear from Count Kevenhuller's Army, that the Bavarians and French have ſent their heavy Baggage as far as Ingolſtadt; and from Bohemia, that the Auſtrians have already finiſh'd two Bridges above the Town of Prague, and that the Corps de Reſerve, re-inforced with two Regiments of Horſe, is already encamp'd on this Side of the Moldau, which, with the Hungarians daily expected under the Command of General Feſtetitz, will, it is thought, ſo ſtreighten the Enemy, as either to force them out of their Camp to ſeek Forage, or to ſtarve them in it. The Huſſars harraſs them to the very Gates, and have taken 407 Horſes, and ſeveral Head of Cattle from the Paſtures under the Baſtions.

From the King of Sardinia's Camp at the Concordia, July 19. The Trenches before Mirandola and the Batteries are brought to ſuch Forwardneſs, that our Cannon and Mortars will very ſhortly begin to fire upon the Place, and they are ſo near, that ſhould the Beſieged hold out, the Artillery will ſoon and eaſily be brought on the Cover'd Way; ſo that it is the general Opinion we ſhall be in a few Days Maſters of the Place, and eſpecially as the Garriſon is ſo numerous and mutinous, that the Officers cannot preſerve their Authority, and the Town is but ill provided for a long Defence.

LONDON.

On Sunday Morning his Grace the Duke of Marlborough imbark'd at Greenwich on board the Mary Yacht, and ſail'd the ſame Day under the Convoy of two Men of War for Oſtend.

On Monday the Tranſports that arriv'd laſt from Oſtend, that are accommodated for the Reception of the Horſe, having taken in their Proviſions and Water, fell down the River from Woolwich in order to

PAGE MISSING.
FROM THIS.
ISSUE